

LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ARAR	Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements
ARC	Atlantic Richfield Company
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act
COC	contaminants of concern
COEC	contaminants of ecological concern
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
ET	evapotranspiration
FMS	Fluid Management System
FS	Feasibility Study
FFS	Focused Feasibility Study Conceptual Closure Plan
gpm	gallons per minute
HDPE	high density polyethylene
HHRA	human health risk assessment
HI	hazard index
HLP	heap leach pad
HQ	hazard quotient
MCL	maximum contaminant level
MNA	monitored natural attenuation
NDEP	Nevada Division of Environmental Protection
NPV	net present value
O&M	operations and maintenance
OU	Operable Unit
Plan	Proposed Plan (note see below)
PP	Proposed Plan (note used in text once, not defined. Remove?)
RAO	Remedial Action Objective
RI/FS	Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study
SLERA	screening-level ecological risk assessment
SPS	Singatse Peak Services
VLT	vat-leach tailings

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements (ARARs) – Any state or federal statute or regulation that pertain to the protection of human health and the environment in addressing specific conditions (chemical, action, and location) or use of a particular cleanup technology at a Superfund site.

Contaminant of Concern (COC) - These are chemicals that significantly contribute to unacceptable risks to human health.

Contaminant of Ecological Concern (COEC) – These are chemicals that significantly contribute to unacceptable risks to ecological receptors.

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) – The Federal law that addresses problems resulting from releases of hazardous substances to the environment.

Drain-down Fluid – The solution that is collected at the bottom of the heap leach pad that typically contains salts and metals.

Evaporation ponds – These are artificial ponds with large surface areas designed to efficiently evaporate water by convection. These ponds are also used to separated ores or sediment from water.

Feasibility Study (FS) – A process under CERCLA to develop, screen, and evaluate various remedial alternatives being considered for selection of a remedial action.

Fluid Management System (FMS) – A network of ponds and ditches used to separately convey and treat drain-down fluids, and collect and discharge stormwater.

Heap leach pad (HLP) – Heap leaching is a mined ore extraction process for recovering metals. In the process crushed ore is placed on a liner which constitutes a HLP and a liquid is passed through the crushed ore, creating a drain-down fluid that is concentrated in dissolved metals for recovery. At the end of mining operation, a HLP may be left in place with steps taken to prevent continued leaching of metals.

Human Health Risk Assessment (HHRA) – A study that provides an evaluation of the potential threat to human health in the absence of any remedial action.

Remedial Investigation (RI) – A process under CERCLA to determine the nature and extent of the problem presented by a contaminant release.

Screening-Level Ecological Risk Assessment (SLERA) - A study that estimates the possible effects of contamination on plants and animals in the absence of any remedial action.